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## MARSHALL PLAN ALLOCATIONS

### 15 European Countries To Receive Benefits

Washington, Jan. 7.—Detailed estimates of aid in terms of commodities which it proposes that the European nations should receive under the Marshall Plan were published today by the United States Department of State. The acceptance of these estimates is subject to the approval by Congress of President Truman's project to implement the Marshall Plan at the cost of \$17,000 million over a period of four years and three months.

The document released by the State Department was a voluminous compilation of several hundred thousand words. It listed in the case of each recipient country quantities of food, tobacco, raw materials and machinery to be received at different periods. The State Department, in its report published today, claimed that "miraculous results" could be achieved though it scaled down some of the estimates made in Paris by the 16 European nations participating in the scheme.

### Britain's \$ Deficit

#### Position Disclosed

London, Jan. 7.—Even if this year Britain's half as much again in dollars and other Western Hemisphere currencies as she did by her exports in 1947, she will still have a deficit of \$300,000,000 worth of dollars. Sir Stafford Cripps, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Britain's economic chief, told a press conference tonight.

Last year, Britain earned about £100,000,000 worth of dollars, he declared in a New Year economic stock-taking.

It was therefore not possible to over-export to the Western Hemisphere.

Britain's second main object was to wipe out the general deficit in her overseas trade so that at least, at the end of the next year, she would balance her total imports and exports.

This, however, owing to the non-convertibility of other countries' currencies (as well as Britain's), would not enable Britain to cover her dollar deficit.

NOT VERY ENCOURAGING  
Regarding the progress made towards narrowing the dollar gap, Sir Stafford said that if the exports in (Continued on Page 4)

Shipbuilding resources during the next four years should be curtailed and utilised in industries which would be more vital for reconstruction, the report said.

The report urged intensive salvage operations in Europe, particularly in Germany, to recover old iron, because the United States would not be able to export iron or scrap iron. The possibility of all the necessary ships to the participating countries would be considered by the United States Government.

The report suggested that scrap iron should be bought for hard currency or by exchanging machinery and the equipment needed by Russia.

The document made a special analysis of the prospects of food supplies and concluded: "The conclusion which a general analysis leads to is that the food consumption targets as planned by the countries participating in the recovery plan will not be reached unless there is a series of very fortunate crop conditions in many areas of the world."

#### EUROPE'S FOOD SHORTAGE

Bread grain deficits would have to be covered during the period of the Marshall Plan, the report said.

This spring, Europe will inevitably be faced with an even more serious shortage of food than has been the case so far," the report said.

The total import requirements of grain of the Marshall Plan countries in 1947-1948 were about 30,000,000 tons and about 27,000,000 tons for each of the following years.

The report said that the United States had concluded that the available supplies which could be moved

to these countries "were not as large as stated."

Here are the allocations for each country benefitting under the Marshall Plan for essential commodities—grain, coal, steel, machinery and petroleum over the whole period:

France: Grain—1,175,000 tons. Coal—27,520,000 tons. Steel—899,000 tons. Machinery—\$325,000,000 worth. Petroleum—22,630,000 tons. Fats & Oil—183,000 tons. Timber—\$33,500,000 worth. Dairy products—\$633,000,000 worth.

Belgium: Grain—1,411,000 tons. Coal—2,685,000 tons. Steel—1,121,000 tons. Machinery—\$41,600,000 worth. Petroleum—4,754,000 tons. Fats & Oil—82,000 tons. Dairy products—\$49,000,000 worth. Timber—\$10,000,000 worth.

Sweden: Grain—100,000 tons. Coal—Nil. Steel—873,000 tons. Machinery—\$4,200,000 worth. Petroleum—10,206,000 tons.

#### BRITAIN'S ALLOCATIONS

Britain: Grain—1,305,000 tons. Coal—Nil. Steel—1,640,000 tons. Machinery—\$292,800,000 worth. Petroleum—24,000,000 tons. Tobacco—\$413,000,000 worth. Mining machinery—\$75,000,000 worth. Electrical equipment—\$35,250,000 worth. Steel making equipment—\$34,000,000 worth. Timber—\$245,000,000 worth. Dried eggs—100,000 tons. Dairy products—\$276,400,000 worth.

Austria: Grain—1,810,000 tons. Coal—Nil. Steel—Nil. Petroleum—Nil. Denmark: Grain—236,000 tons. Coal—1,208,000 tons. Steel—3,200,000 tons.

Switzerland: Grain—435,000 tons. Coal—447,000 tons. Machinery—\$9,000,000 worth. Petroleum—1,633,000 tons.

Norway: Grain—305,000 tons. Steel—808,000 tons. Petroleum—2,521,000 tons. Machinery—Nil. Elze: Coal—1,812,000 tons. Machinery—\$6,000,000 worth. Petroleum—1,668,000 tons. Grain and steel—Nil. Tobacco—\$28,100,000 worth. Electrical equipment—\$2,700,000 worth.

Luxembourg: Grain—25,000 tons. Agricultural machinery—\$700,000 worth. Coal—1,200 tons. Petroleum—186,000 tons.

Netherlands: Bread Grain—1,270,000 tons. Coarse Grain—1,015,000 tons. Coal—1,621,000 tons. Steel—1,273,000 tons. Coal Mining Machinery—\$36,100,000 worth. Petroleum—467,000 tons.

Greece: Bread Grains 1,320,000 tons. Coarse Grains—189,000 tons. Coal—45,000 tons. Steel—225,000 tons. Agricultural machinery—\$27,600,000 worth. Coal machinery—\$2,200,000 worth.

Turkey: Steel—139,000 tons. Agricultural machinery—\$27,000,000 worth. Coal Mining machinery—\$4,000,000 worth. Petroleum—880,000 tons. Iceland: Coal—179,000 tons. Petroleum—284,000 tons.

Portugal: Bread Grains—315,000 tons. Coarse Grains—120,000 tons. Coal—2,126,000 tons. Steel—200,000 tons. Agricultural machinery—\$9,900,000 worth. Petroleum—2,212,000 tons.

UNITED STATES  
The State Department's details of the Marshall aid to Europe, issued today, writes Mr Sydney Gampell, Reuter's financial editor, seem to hold a nice balance among the three decisive factors, namely, the few things that the United States wants to sell, the many things that Europe wants to get, and the question of where supplies can best be used.

(Continued on Page 4)

### Princess Shares Gifts

London, Jan. 7.—Food to the extent of 700 tons, given by the Commonwealth countries to Princess Elizabeth on the occasion of her marriage, are now being unpacked in the kitchens of Buckingham Palace by 50 volunteers from women's voluntary service organisations.

At the same time, the volunteers are repacking food ready for distribution.

In two days, they unpacked and repacked the first 100 tons, which will go to war widows, with young children. The second 100 tons will go to old age pensioners.—Reuter.

## Truman's Domestic Programme

### 14 MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 7.—Major recommendations by President Harry Truman in his message to Congress today included individual tax reduction—a cut of US\$40 for every individual taxpayer, plus a further cut of US\$40 for each dependent.

He said there must be no reduction in total revenue, but the reduction would be offset by corporation tax increases. This was not detailed, but would increase the present 38 percent corporate tax to about 50 percent.

Wages—Increase the national minimum from the present "inadequate, obsolete" 40 cents an hour minimum to 75 cents.

Rents—"We must extend and strengthen rent control" pending relief in the housing shortage.

Housing—he recommended public housing for low income families, "vigorous development of techniques to lower the cost of building."

DEPRESSION THREAT  
Inflation—he said inflation "holds the threat of another depression" and again urged Congress to provide weapons contained in his previously outlined anti-inflation programme.

Agriculture—he said farm prosperity was essential to national well-being and asked continuance of price supports for farm commodities.

Labour—he repeated his previous criticisms of the Taft-Hartley law, but "as long as it remains the law of the land" he had no choice but to administer it, he said.

President Truman also advocated strongly the use of collective bargaining to set wage scales and recommended that gains in the national income should be made first on the lower level where the need was greatest.

Business—the nation could increase current output by one-third, lifting the standard of living to double what it was ten years ago. He called for vigorous private enterprise and said free competition was the key to industrial development. He advocated that industry spend US\$50,000,000,000 "over the next few years" to "improve and expand our productive facilities."

SOCIAL SECURITY  
Social Security—he recommended the extension of unemployment compensation, old age benefits and survivors benefits to millions not now protected.

Education—he advocated Federal financial aid to meet the critical shortage of educational facilities. He repeated his recommendation for a new Cabinet post in charge of health, education and security.

Displaced persons—"many thousands of displaced persons should be allowed entry into the United States."

Tariffs—he halted the United States' lead in reducing world tariffs through the recent reciprocal trade agreements and advocated full support for the International Trade Organisation, "through which we

ORDERED TO DO SO BY THEIR UNION.  
One of the complaints of the crew was that their lives were endangered by carrying live explosives, but this was met by the promise of a special "protection" bonus.

The Cliffside is carrying general cargo in addition to its special freight and has unloaded at Suez, Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong. She will also deliver general cargo at Keelung.

Although crew members originally displayed hostility to carrying the ammunition and machine guns, voyage, it is understood, has been quite uneventful and there has been no sign of trouble aboard.

Coming up from Singapore, the freighter ran into heavy weather, and as a result the aeroplanes which are stowed on deck have been somewhat damaged.

The Cliffside is a sister ship of the Islandside which left Canada this week for China also carrying a special cargo of war materials for the Nanking Government.

## British Troops Fight Jewish Gunmen Among Tombstones

### TWO EXPLOSIONS SHAKE JERUSALEM

Jerusalem, Jan. 7.—Using ancient tombstones as cover, British troops and police tommy-gunners fought a running battle with Jewish gunmen in the Mamillan Moslem cemetery, central Jerusalem, today after a Jewish bomb killed at least eight Arabs and injured another 42.

They were still combating the cemetery tonight for two gunmen wounded after the explosion at the Jaffa Gate in the Arab quarter. A British policeman was wounded, two terrorists shot dead and another two wounded after an armed lorry, which had thrown the bomb into the Arab quarter, careened out of control down Mamillan Road and crashed into the cemetery. The two wounded men left a trail of blood as they crawled over the barbed-wire into the grounds. A fifth man escaped.

The crash followed a chase with British armoured cars speeding after the lorry and troops and police firing on it as it dashed through the streets.

The lorry was officially said to have been stolen earlier from a Jewish garage by ten armed men. The Jewish Agency stated tonight that it was their property.

The terrorists are believed to be members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi. Heavy casualties are feared in the two heavy explosions which shook Jerusalem today and which were followed by running gunbattles between the Arabs, Jews and the police.

The first bomb was thrown near the Jaffa Gate area while the second explosion occurred a few minutes later to the north of the old city.

Great clouds of brown smoke billowed up from the Jaffa Gate and heavy bursts of rifle and machine-gun fire raked the streets.

#### NEW SECURITY MEASURES

Troops on guard duty round the security zones crouched behind sandbags while armoured cars roared through the streets.

The Palestine Government, meanwhile, announced a new security measure tonight, "with the object of keeping Government machinery running in the main towns."

The "Fortress of Jerusalem," main fortified area in the centre of the Holy City, is to be enlarged.

British police being withdrawn from Arab areas of Palestine into Jerusalem would be replaced by British troops and Arab police under British officials, it was also announced.

British police would guard all Government offices employing mixed Arab and Jewish workers. At Lydda airport British troops are taking over from the British police, it was Reuter.

#### WASHINGTON FEARS

Lake Success, Jan. 7.—United Nations officials here are becoming increasingly concerned about the safety of the Palestine Commission when it finally arrives on the spot.

What was expected to be merely a short-lived outbreak of violence now seems to have settled down to a steady slaughter without any signs of abating.

The growing belief among many delegations that the partition of the Holy Land cannot be enforced without some kind of an army, throws into relief the failure of the United Nations so far to create even the rudiments of a world security force.

The main point of discussion among the great powers is the strength of the proposed contingents: the United States favours far more substantial forces, especially naval, than the Soviet Union is prepared to sanction.

LONDON DISCUSSIONS  
It now seems likely that the Palestine Commission, after its preliminary meetings on Friday, will consult Colonial Office experts attached to the British delegation, and will decide to hold more detailed discussions in London.

It is generally agreed that little or no useful work can be accomplished here on the complicated points of the transfer of power, as time would merely be wasted in cabling to and from London.

Mr Moshe Sherok, head of the Jewish Agency's political Department, is expected here in a few days to explain the latest details of that organisation's position.—Reuter.

## SOVIET SHIP IN DANGER

### Attempts To Rescue 780 Passengers

Tokyo, Jan. 8.—Reports of high seas and screaming winds threatened to hamper comprehensive American-directed efforts to rescue 780 passengers on board the Soviet "mystery ship" *Dvina* off the Southern Japanese Hokkaido coast.

The vessel was still afloat at midnight, on Wednesday night, meagre reports indicated, several hours after a rescue plane radioed the motorship might not last more than two or three hours.

At the time she had a 40 degree list and was shipping water rapidly. Seven American rescue planes and six American directed surface vessels, manned by Japanese, have been mobilised for assistance.

One B-29 and some B-17 aircraft and at least one surface vessel have reached the *Dvina* and are standing by.

The latest reports from the aircraft indicated high seas and strong winds were sweeping the area.

There was some doubt here whether the weather would permit the one surface vessel now standing by to transfer passengers.—Associated Press.

## BRITAIN'S WARNING

London, Jan. 7.—The British Ambassador in Belgrade, Mr Charles Peck, and the British Minister in Sofia, Mr Stensole Bennett, have been instructed to inform the Yugoslav and Bulgarian Governments that the British attitude towards any recognition of the government of the "Markos Junta", a Foreign Office spokesman declared here today.

The recognition of the "Markos government" by any Eastern European country would constitute a "breach of international law" and would be a grave threat to peace, according to the British view.—Reuter.

#### U.S. ATTITUDE

Washington, Jan. 7.—The State Department today announced that the United States would not recognize the new Greek rebel government "which would be clearly contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter."—United Press.

## ALP Split Over Wallace

New York, Jan. 7.—The 100,000-strong left wing of the American Labour Party split today immediately after its State Executive had announced its endorsement of the candidacy of Mr Henry Wallace for the Presidency.

Representatives of the powerful Americanized Clothing Workers and United Automobile Workers announced their resignations from the Party.

These unions had provided the financial backbone and much of the membership of the Labour Party, which was formed in 1936 to aid President Roosevelt's second campaign for the Presidency, and is a minor party in New York State only.—Reuter.

#### EDITORIAL

### Rebellion In Greece

THE situation in Greece is beginning to assume all the appearances of the first real threat to the uneasy peace of Europe. The guerrillas, who, it was hoped a few months ago, had been completely subdued, have returned in such force that the American Mission to Greece has found it desirable to recommend that the National Guard be substantially increased, while reports do not attempt to disguise the difficulties confronting the Government forces in dealing with the Communist insurgents. The military situation in Greece, however, is at the moment secondary to political developments, both actual and potential. Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania, Greece's border neighbours, have indubitably become not only the training ground for the Greek rebels, but their arsenal and, on the border regions, the areas from which they are launching attacks with heavy guns. Another political development has been the proclamation by "General" Markos, leader of the guerrillas, of the establishment of the "Provisional Free Greek Government." In the ordinary course of events the claim by Markos, and his followers, to be a "Government" could be treated with contempt, but there is a possibility that this may be a prelude to a diplomatic fiction.

intended to legalise open aggression against Greece by her northern neighbours. Already hints have been thrown out that Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania may recognise Markos's regime as a belligerent government—an action palpably inspired by Moscow which today is openly dictating policy to those states. Tested by all the principles which the Soviet Government used to profess there is no question that to recognise Markos's armed bands as a "government" or even as "lawful insurgents" and then to supply them with armed assistance would be aggression; and an aggression not to be justified by any charges, true or false, about the "political structure or the alleged defects of administration" of the present political regime in Greece. But in Soviet practice, principles are elasticly adaptable to policy. And recognition of Markos is a distinct possibility. If the directors of Soviet policy think it is helpful to the pursuance of their aim, which it should be clearly realised, is not the "liberation" of the Greek workers and peasants, but the establishment of the "Aegean coast, and on the flank of the sea routes to Turkey, of naval and air bases under Soviet control. This is the compelling implication to be drawn from the situation in Greece today, and it demands vigorous counter-measures by the Democracies.



SHOWING  
TO-DAY**KING'S**At 2.30, 5.15,  
7.20 & 9.30 p.m.SHE HAD  
ALL LONDON  
ON A  
MERRY-GO-ROUNDwith  
Patricia Knowles & Cecil Kellaway  
Regional Crown & Costume Designer  
Produced by Karl Tunberg  
Directed by Mitchell Leisen  
A Paramount PictureLATEST  
METRO  
NEWS

ALSO

**"CHEESE  
BURGLAR"**  
NOVETOON IN  
TECHNICOLORTO-DAY  
ONLY**QUEEN'S**at 2.30, 5.15,  
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Thomas MITCHELL • Mary ANDERSON

**"WITHIN THESE WALLS"**

with Edward RYAN • Mark STEVENS

A 20TH CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

— OPENING TO-MORROW —

**Three Little Girls in Blue**  
THREE ALL IN TECHNICOLOR, TOO!

JUNE HAYES • GEORGE MONTGOMERY • VIVIAN BLAINE

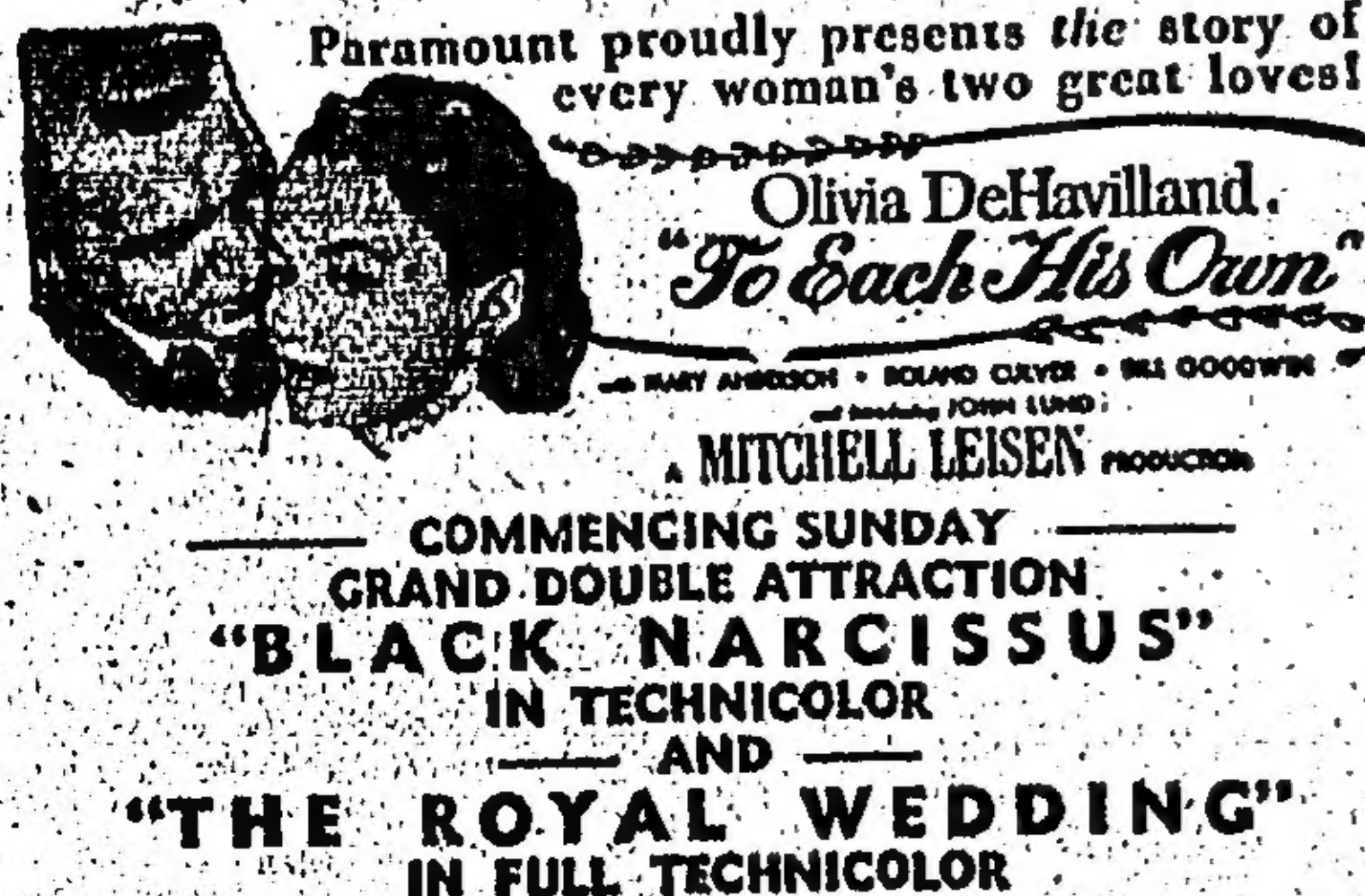
**CENTRAL  
THEATRE**

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 &amp; 9.15 P.M.

Derek  
FARR  
Marta  
LABARR**TEHERAN**

MANNING WHILEY

Pamela STIRLING • John SLATER

WILLIAM FRESHMAN  
WILLIAM FRESHMAN  
AKOS TOLNAYSHOWING  
TO-DAY**MAJESTIC**AT 2.30, 5.20,  
7.20 & 9.20 p.m.Paramount proudly presents the story of  
every woman's two great loves!Olivia DeHavilland  
**"To Each His Own"**MAY ANDERSON • ROLAND CRISP • BILL GOODEWIN  
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GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION  
**"BLACK NARCISSUS"**  
IN TECHNICOLOR  
AND  
**"THE ROYAL WEDDING"**  
IN FULL TECHNICOLOR**CHARLES FOLEY**  
analyses what lies behind  
Schuman's vow to 'fight  
the saboteurs'

**W**ITH the collapse of the general strike, Communism has taken a decisive beating in France. The cost has been heavy. In a broadcast Premier Robert Schuman said the strikes had meant a loss to the country of 2,000,000 tons of coal and 400,000 tons of steel. He added: "The Government will join with the workers in an unrelenting fight against food saboteurs."

But if the cost has been heavy, the result has been emphatic. In a straight showdown against all the rest of the political forces, Left, Right, and Centre, Communism has shown that it can neither win power at the polls nor get the people to the barricades. In the last three testing weeks things have been happening which may make this battle the last one of all.

Above all, Communism in France has been exposed as an anti-patriotic force. Most French Communists are Frenchmen first. They did not want France to lose 2,000,000 tons of coal, they did not want her recovery to be thrown back six months or more, and they suspect that those are the only solid gains that the Communist executive has won. Won, that is to say, for Moscow and against the Marshall Plan that is France's only hope.

**France**  
**tears up the**  
**Red**  
**Ticket****What were the tactics  
and the weapons  
which the Communists used?**

They exploited to the full trade union loyalty, having first seized the posts of leadership after the liberation. They used all the old Socialist and Republican slogans for opposite purposes. They turned on the propaganda machine with ruthless efficiency. And they brought a new terror weapon into play.

Let me illustrate. . . I looked down, in the Assembly in Paris, on a grotesque scene. The debate had been going on for three days and nights in a Chamber now thinly scattered with sleepy deputies—but for a corner where the Communists were jam-packed and rigidly awake.

On the tribune, reading—interminably from a script, was Thorez. "Brutal tyranny, Fascist treachery and lies," the voice droned on. At each pause an explosion of handclapping from all the Communists, and every time that Thorez raised his voice the whole pack stood to bay defiance at the inert Government benches.

Beside me a reporter yawned. "It's magnificent but it's not French—they're only making headlines for tomorrow's Humanité."

In fact, a propaganda debate on the Eastern European model.

**Eye-witness**

TO get to the heart of the trouble, I set off for the mining north next day. By road, because the railway line was up; outside Arras we came on the upturned coaches and twisted rails of the Paris-Lille express, already reddening with rust. And here in Arras were the victims of the sabotage—16 coffins to lie between one kind of Frenchman and the next. Beyond the slag heaps and derelict machinery, Lens, and—the terror.

The day before, a newspaper photographer had tried to take a picture of "them"—he had been beaten up and thrown in the river, his camera after him.

**At the dance**

A GRAND ball for the miners near Valenciennes. The village hall decked with Tricolors. The Red mayor leads the hesitation waltz, young things jitterbug, the girls wearing tartan skirts, the boys "tres-eply." There is wine that tastes of zinc, beer that is paler than thought.

Every now and then—a collection "pour les mineurs." Suddenly the accordion falters, the pianist sets up and goes out. In a gathering, silence other men go too.

Later we heard that a gang 200 strong had rushed to the metal works Etablissements du Nord, overcome the gendarmes and forced 1,300 workers to come out.

Eli Delfosse is the organiser of the Red Commandos, an international brigade of French partisans, Polish miners and German prisoners of war freed to win coal for France.

Until the trouble broke out, Delfosse, a tough little Communist spellbinder, was both head of the Coal Board Council and chief of the miners' unions. He sat as it were, on both sides of the table. And when he was suspended from the Coal Board by the Government, he forthwith called the clerks on strike and locked out his successor.

**Terror troops**

WHEREVER a move back to work began the Reds struck. In Douai region, typical of half a dozen, there was a flying column of 25 lorries with 50 men to each. Night and day, with a roar of black market petrol (at £2 a gallon) they raced through the villages turning misery into terror.

But I doubt if the men and women who, in the last three weeks, had a taste of life under mob rule by a minority will submit again.

They were armed chiefly with crowbars and bottles of ammonia—though boys of 14 and 15 were sometimes found with pistols. An eye-witness of one battle told me he saw one leader bring down a hammer on the head of an old mining comrade who threw himself in his path.

**How near did they get to victory?**

In Paris at one time very near. They might have defeated the Government by provoking it to shoot early on when the forces of order were almost overwhelmed. But Premier Schuman was a miracle of suppleness and patience. He would not take the war into the streets or make martyrs for the Communists.

**What a broke the general strike?**

The inherent sanity of the French people, the courage of those who did fight back. The cynical lack of interest in the real needs of the strikers so long as they could be kept out by reciting slogans.

**What will come next?**

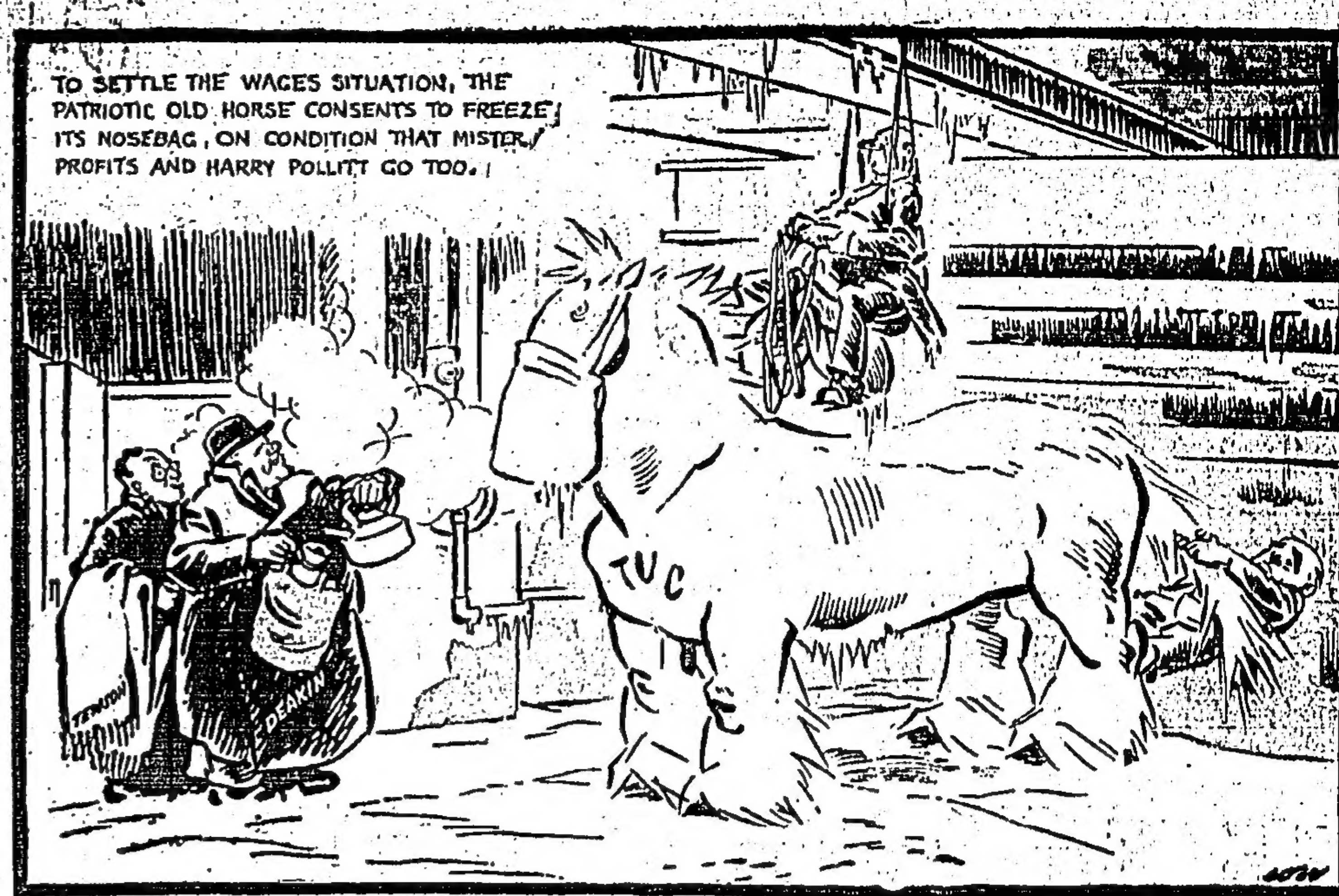
The Communists claim, as de Gaulle once claimed, "We have lost a battle, but we have not lost the war." France has been impoverished further, and La Marse, they say, is the mother of all Communism.

**More philosophy**

THE production of "They Gouged His Eyes Out" at the little Morgue Theatre has made people curious about the Frustrationists. Frustrationism holds that everything is non-existent, including essence and existence, and that therefore nobody can really do anything. And since nothing is the only thing everybody can do, we arrive at the nihilistic quietism of Vaudeville and the Neomystics. This is considerably closer to the "state of unbeing," which was Schopenhauer's reply to Neo-Existentialism, than Mrs Palmer's "state of un-becoming," which she got from Dribbelbach and the Presuppositionists.

**The picture is sent**

DEAR Mr. Gramppound, Miss Slopcorner has asked me to send you under separate cover,



OLD LOW'S ALMANACK

(Copyright in All Countries)

PROPHECIES for 1948

**HE'S WORTH HIS  
£12,000 A YEAR**

By TREVOR EVANS

FOR a year Britain's coal industry has kept its most intriguing secret. "How much are Regional Coal Board members being paid?" Mr Shinnell would never tell.

Put the question another way: "Who is the highest-paid man in coal today?"

Recently I toured the coalfields, from Comrie, in Fifeshire, to Williamthorpe, in Notts. And I made a discovery. Lord Hyndley, the Coal Board's chairman (who gets £8,500 a year), is not the highest paid. One regional director is getting £12,000 a year.

When nationalisation was being planned the Government wanted this man, wanted him badly. He said he would accept only if he was not asked to lose financially by the change. So he continues his old salary. Today, though, instead of being responsible for half a dozen pits, he supervises a hundred.

Now is a man overpaid in a State job at £12,000? There will be plenty—not only in the mining industry—to say that anyone getting £12,000 a year out of coal is wildly overpaid.

I do not agree. There may be 715,000 men in the mining industry. And certainly all from the highest paid man

down to the newest young recruit—have something to contribute to its success. But 10 or 12 men can make or mar the industry.

**Irony No. 1**

DURING my tour two major ironies became obvious. I went to three coalfields. The most impressive man in each was the Regional Production Director.

Each was a leading coalowner under the old regime. Not one of them, so far as I know, is a Socialist. Each would regard the failure of nationalisation as a reflection on his own mining skill.

There are eight of these Production Directors throughout the country.

True, each may have his own "hobby horse." Dr. "Willie" Reid, in Scotland, with models and plans of new pits unlike any previously constructed in this land, is out to beat his father's performance.

That means something in British mining. The father is Sir Charles Reid, main creator of the Comrie pit, Britain's show pit, author of the famous "reform" report.

Mr "Jock" Hunter, in Yorkshire, talks bluntly and colloquially about his plans for centralising production and preparation of coal. Mr H. Watson-Smith, in the East Midlands, creator of Williamthorpe, England's show pit, strives for the same high mechanisation throughout his great region.

These—and, I am assured, their counterparts in other regions—are striving to make the industry "go." That is the first irony, for, with present shortages and difficulties, they could find plenty of explanations for going slow.

**Irony No. 2**

NOW the second irony comes from the men's side. Every region has its labour director to look after welfare and relations with the men. But the labour director—in almost every case an ex-union official—finds himself placed in the boss-class. And the old suspicion, which once he shared—is now his enemy.

This uneasiness in working relations is reflected in tell-tale returns from Mr Isaac's department. Twice as many days were lost in mining disputes in 1947 of nationalisation as in the previous year under the coal-owners.

What then is the best test of reward in mining or any other industry? Surely a man's contribution to success.

On this basis, if a man counts his services worth £12,000, and that assessment is accepted by his employers—good luck to him. The quibbles should be about the minimum, not the maximum.

**BY THE WAY by Beachcomber**

I LOVE it. I love it. And I who shall dare to chide me for loving the old armchair? The Minister of Education, welcoming a Russian chess team, "stressed the importance of personal contact between nations as an instrument in building a peaceful, happy world."

Good (powdered) egg! During the winter everybody should learn chess in the hope of being able to get abroad for personal contacts. Say you are going on a world tour to play a series of games against foreign teams, and no Government will have the heart to abolish your allowance of money. Write to the Chess Section of Unesco, mentioning the Minister's name.

**More philosophy**

THE production of "They Gouged His Eyes Out" at the little Morgue Theatre has made people curious about the Frustrationists. Frustrationism holds that everything is non-existent, including essence and existence, and that therefore nobody can really do anything. And since nothing is the only thing everybody can do, we arrive at the nihilistic quietism of Vaudeville and the Neomystics. This is considerably closer to the "state of unbeing," which was Schopenhauer's reply to Neo-Existentialism, than Mrs Palmer's "state of un-becoming," which she got from Dribbelbach and the Presuppositionists.

**The picture is sent**

DEAR Mr. Gramppound, Miss Slopcorner has asked me to send you under separate cover,

a portrait of herself as Miss Priority Sausage, auctioning kisses in aid of the Society for the Prevention of Uncontrolled Farming. The gentlemen in whose arms she is shown is a Mr Clump, a wealthy grocer, who had just purchased a kiss for eighteen shillings and nine-pence. Miss Slopcorner hopes you will like the picture.

Yrs. faithfully,  
Amy Carboys, Secretary.

**Forging ahead**

THE petrol ration having been abolished for all except those who apply for a ration of petrol, it now only remains to appoint a new army of petrol inspectors to decide the amount of petrol required by all those who are not entitled to any petrol except the petrol they are entitled to receive if their applications are granted.

**NANCY Tickle Situation**As Sm-o-o-o-oth  
as black Velvet!**Fitch's**  
NO BRUSH  
SHAVE CREAMon sale at leading  
Stores

SOLE AGENTS NAN KANG CO. UNIONPHONG



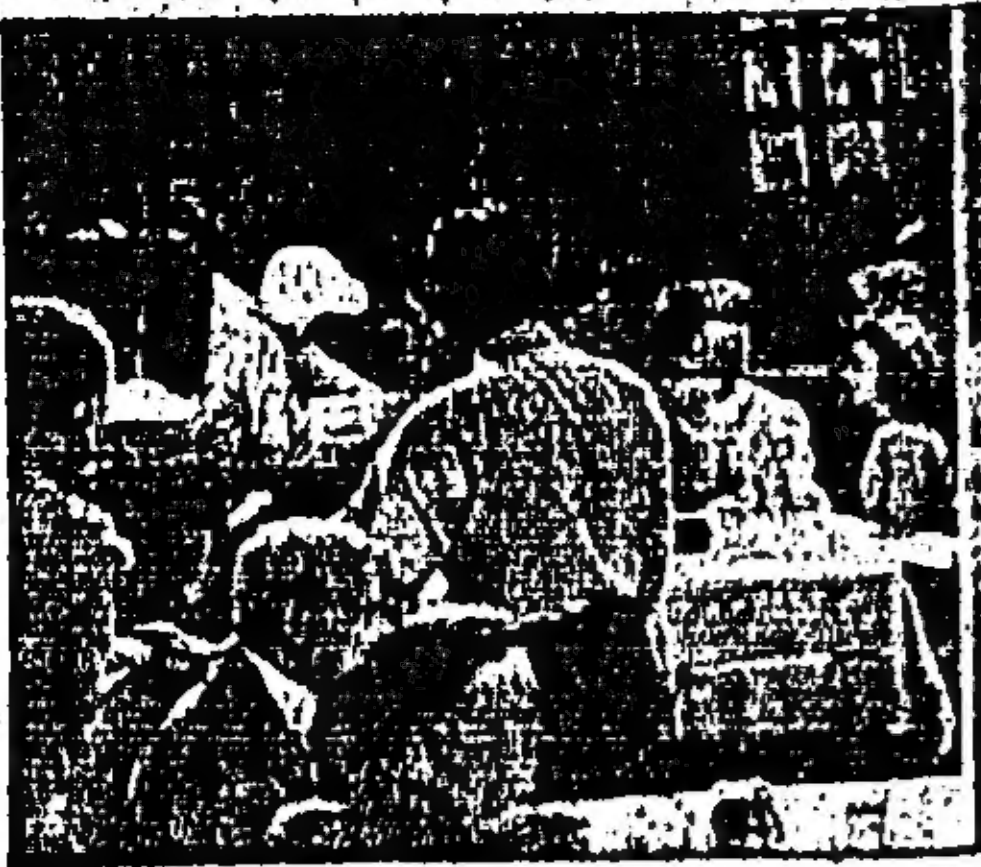
## 4TH INSTALMENT OF A NEW PHOTOSTRIP SERIAL

## HOW A HOLLYWOOD STAR IS BORN ★

## SYNOPSIS:

Catherine Brown saw any number of stars as she stood outside the Chinese Theatre.

Dreamily, she even put her footprint and initials in the fresh cement.



Catherine and "The Blonde" go to the well-known "Brown Derby" for dinner that night, knowing that they would see lots of stars and maybe even some writers, directors and producers there. "The Blonde" asks to be paged for a fake

telephone call because she wants to be noticed by Director Mitchell Lelen and Writer Frank Butler, who have just settled down to eat at a nearby table. Just to make the scene all the more amusing, Director George Marshall shows a waiter how to

spill a tray that is full of dirty dishes beside "The Blonde" as she carries on her fake telephone conversation with an imaginary lover, a scene Olga San Juan plays so everybody in the "Brown Derby" can hear. (To be continued tomorrow).

## BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Get busy on Eye Care for that extra touch of Glamour!

### EYE BEAUTY

Care. The beauty of the eyes may be cultivated and enhanced by health, cleanliness and cosmetics. Sleep, rest and an eyebath each and every day will do much for the health of your eyes. Always bathe your eyes with a good eye lotion or a solution of boracic acid.

Always use an eyecup and be sure to keep it sterile with hot water. Eye pads are grand for relaxing and resting tired eyes. I believe that pads soaked in warm water or milk are the most soothing. If you can take time out for a few minutes, cleanse your throat and face, wash your eyes smooth on some eye cream and over this apply a compress or eye pads.

**Dark Circles.** To lighten dark circles around the eyes use a little makeup cream in a lighter tone than the one that you use for the entire face. Work it in smoothly, blend and apply powder. Use eye shadow on the lids to detract from the dark circles.

**Exercise.** Exercises for the eyes are so easy to do that you may do them at any time in the day. For the business woman, one minute while sitting at your desk or typewriter. One minute while washing the dishes or using the vacuum cleaner.

**Rolling your eyes** is excellent exercise for strengthening the eye muscles. Look straight ahead. Now lower and raise the upper lids ten times. Close the eyes and count ten. These exercises will help and your eyes will feel rested.

**Now try this.** Hold the head rigid, look straight ahead. Turn eyeballs to left as far as possible, then to the right. Repeat 5 times. Close the eyes and count slowly to ten. These exercises will help and your eyes will feel rested.

**Makeup.** Many women seem to think that mascara and eyeshadow impart an artificial look to the eyes. This is not true if they are applied carefully and properly. Then enhance the depth and beauty of even the prettiest pair of eyes.

Minute Make-up  
by GABRIELLE



Hate with long, sheer scarves are beguiling when worn by the right type of woman. For this Drama choose Rose-Beige tones for the scarf if you want real flattery. Drape the scarf into the neckline of your jacket and thrust a jeweled stickpin into the folds!

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"You've done so much for me that I wonder, if I brought my husband in, could you do anything about his sneer?"

## The Old Jewish Law Has Returned To Palestine

(BY EDWARD CURTIS)

Jerusalem, Jan. 6.—Palestine now lives in a virtual state of anarchy with the supreme law being "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

For the people in this biblical land—the Jews, Arabs, British and others—life stumbles on uncertainly. Simple things now are difficult. For many the daily ride to work is a dangerous adventure in an armoured bus.

Mail service is uncertain and often non-existent. First the Jewish and then the Arab post office workers, demanding more guards and security measures, refused to work. Some mail has been lost to train robbers.

Home life for many residents of Palestine has become one continuous move. Thousands of families left their homes because they lived in the "wrong" districts. Speeding vans piled high with furniture of Jews leaving Arab sections or of Arabs leaving Jewish districts are a common sight.

### UNKNOWN NEIGHBOURS

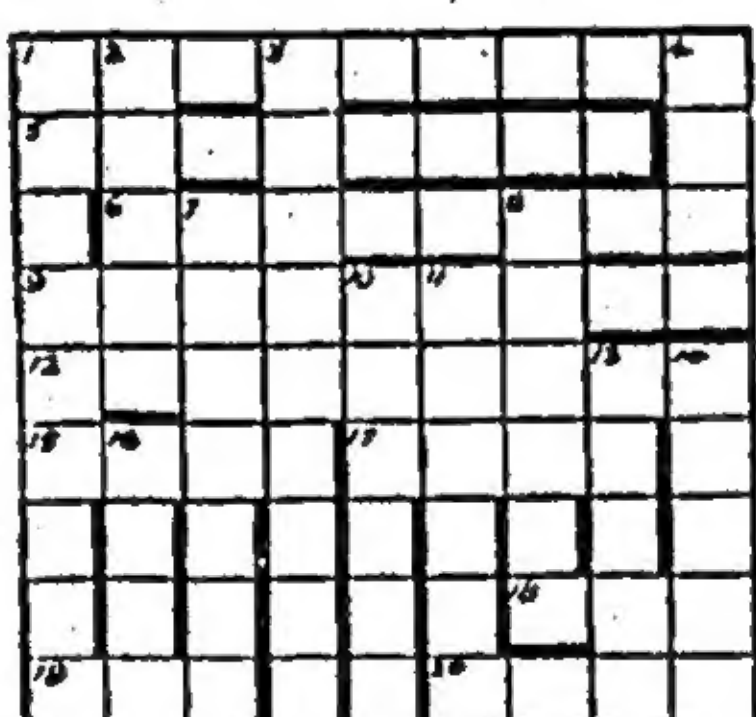
Neighbours no longer know the names of those who live next door. They know only if they are Jews or Arabs. And all this has occurred in a country where housing already is short.

Business in mixed areas is impossible. The blank dead fronts of shuttered shops warn a passerby he is in dangerous country.

In both the Jewish and Arab districts business still struggles to exist, but except in the predominantly Arab or Jewish towns, residents buy only necessities. British and American housewives have discovered that what little beef is left in the hands of the Arabs and most of the outer and margarine supplies are held by the Jews.

Supply services have almost broken down. Road convoys are attacked and train tracks are blasted. Imports choke the main part of Haifa.

## CROSSWORD



Across  
1. They produce the tiara note. (4)  
2. Usually sold as water-proof. (4-5)  
3. What an idle rover is in. (5)  
4. Present later on, in the world to come no doubt. (9)  
5. A good sale agent. (9)  
6. Briefly at no time. (4)  
7. It makes a late change. (4)  
8. Some there's no bar to absorb. (3)  
9. Some men have fathers, some fathers have sons. (3)  
10. Better half of the sky. (4)  
Down  
1. Although mother and father may be legendary to the occupants, they may justifiably call it Alma Mater. (9)  
2. Split years. (9)  
3. The ear in the middle is surrounded by the termination. (8)  
4. Take a careful attitude. (3)  
5. Near Sal. (7)  
6. Not set in this way for them. (6)  
7. The beginner of an action. (5)  
8. Containers. (6)  
9. Noted for its judges. (8)  
10. You may take it when you 4. (4)  
11. Smears. (6)  
12. You may take it when you 4. (4)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle.—Across: 1. Accessory; 2. Pale pink; 3. Platoon; 4. Arise; 5. Point; 6. Sink; 7. Star; 8. Tissue; 9. Ties; 10. Sink; 11. Seal; 12. Bear; 13. Bore; 14. Bore; 15. Bore; 16. Bore; 17. Bore; 18. Bore; 19. Bore; 20. Bore; 21. Bore; 22. Bore; 23. Bore; 24. Bore; 25. Bore; 26. Bore; 27. Bore; 28. Bore; 29. Bore; 30. Bore; 31. Bore; 32. Bore; 33. Bore; 34. Bore; 35. Bore; 36. Bore; 37. Bore; 38. Bore; 39. Bore; 40. Bore; 41. Bore; 42. Bore; 43. Bore; 44. Bore; 45. Bore; 46. Bore; 47. Bore; 48. Bore; 49. Bore; 50. Bore; 51. Bore; 52. Bore; 53. Bore; 54. Bore; 55. Bore; 56. Bore; 57. Bore; 58. Bore; 59. Bore; 60. Bore; 61. Bore; 62. Bore; 63. Bore; 64. Bore; 65. Bore; 66. Bore; 67. Bore; 68. Bore; 69. Bore; 70. Bore; 71. Bore; 72. Bore; 73. Bore; 74. Bore; 75. Bore; 76. Bore; 77. Bore; 78. Bore; 79. Bore; 80. Bore; 81. Bore; 82. Bore; 83. Bore; 84. Bore; 85. Bore; 86. Bore; 87. Bore; 88. Bore; 89. Bore; 90. Bore; 91. Bore; 92. Bore; 93. Bore; 94. Bore; 95. 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# PROPOSALS GIVE MORE AUTONOMY TO GERMANS

## Better News Of Rice Supplies

Singapore, Jan. 7.—The conference of Southeast Asia Emergency Food Council liaison officers closed here today with the delegates expressing confidence that 1948 rice supplies would be "more closely allied to reasonable expectations than last year."

The conference arranged to send two early loans of rice, 2,000 tons each, to the Netherlands East Indies from Hongkong and North Borneo, to help meet "the desperate situation."

The Indo-China delegate said that rice prospects there were better than had been expected. He was confident that Indo-China would fulfil her export commitment of 10,000 tons for the first half of 1948 and might even exceed it.

The Burmese delegate thought that the country's new-found independence would stimulate increased rice production and export in Burma.

The Siamese delegate claimed fulfilment of the 1947 commitments, and hoped that the new procurement scheme would make more supplies available for export in 1948.

The Malayan delegate said that although still largely dependent on imports, Malaya had increased her own production of rice in 1947 to 52,000 tons, compared with 14,000 tons in 1946, and hoped to produce 65,000 tons this year.—Reuter.

## SPORT:

## SZABO SURE OF SNAPPING CHESS CROWN

Hastings, Jan. 7.—The Hungarian chess master, L. Szabo, was at midday today assured of the championship of the premier section of the International Chess Congress at White Rock Pavilion here.

He leads with 6-1/2 points, and his last game is with G. Abraham, of Manchester, who has scored 4-1/2 points.

Tying for second place at present are M. H. Muehring, of Holland, and Sir George Thomas, of London, three times British champion. Each has a score of five points.—Reuter.

## TANDBERG READY

New York, Jan. 7.—Swedish heavyweight champion Ole Tandberg yesterday completed his training programme at Greenwood Lake, New York, in preparation for his American debut against Joey Maxim in Madison Square Garden on Friday night, and displayed fine form in flooring his sparring partner in the third round of his workout.

Nevertheless, the bookmakers here made Maxim a nine to one favourite. Veteran boxing punts here who have visited Tandberg's camp believe that an attempt to alter his style to the aggressive American fashion will result to the disadvantage of the Swede. They claim that a fighter who has been in the ring as long as Tandberg cannot hope to switch his style successfully.

Maxim, on the other hand, impressed those who saw him at work here yesterday as being in excellent shape. They predicted that if Tandberg tried out this aggressive style, Maxim will slip under his punches and pound him severely inside.

Advance tickets for the bout have been very good and the promoters believe that the gate will gross about \$70,000.—Reuter.

## OLYMPIC ATHLETES

London, Jan. 7.—Britain's "possibles" for the Olympic Games are to have their call-up for National Service suspended, if necessary, so that they can compete in the games.

A Ministry of Labour official said today that the suspension would cover an athlete until the final selection for the British team had been made, and that if he was chosen it would be extended until after the events for which he competed closed.

"Possibles" already registered for service would have to apply for a suspension, while those, who, for example, register next June can apply at the same time for suspension.

"It is expected that the numbers will be small," the official added.—Reuter.

## RUGBY RESULTS

London, Jan. 7.—The results of Rugby Union games played today were: County Championship match, Gloucestershire 0, Eastern Counties 3. Other matches—Gloucestershire 0, Royal Air Force 4; St. Thomas' Hospital 20, Royal Navy Chatham 0.—Reuter.

## CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE.

### Answers

1. Chopin. 2. Scientists agree that there is only one species. "Falls Ice" is the scientific name. 3. No extant species of birds or fossils has teeth. 4. The Arctic and Antarctic Oceans. 5. Death Valley, U.S. China.

Frankfurt, Jan. 7.—General Lucius D. Clay, Commander of the United States zone of occupation, presented six proposals, providing more political autonomy for Germans, at the bi-zonal conference of Allied Governors and officials and German Premiers in Frankfurt today.

## MARSHALL PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

At one extreme is the sobering fact in the United States supplies of crude and semi-finished steel to only 28 per cent of the Paris Conference estimate, only partly made good by raising the Paris estimates for finished steel.

At the other extreme is the more lenient treatment of the few articles where United States producers need the British market, notably tobacco, dried eggs, cotton, fruits, some dairy products, machine tools, and surplus ships.

Films might be added when the negotiations start.

As exemplified by the proposed allocation of coal-mining machinery to Britain, Washington is not simply asking Britain to take surplus consumer goods instead of scarce capital goods which could restore her own production.

INTO GENERAL POOL  
The precise goods supplied under the United States aid matter much less than might be supposed. So long as they are useful at all, they come into Britain's general pool of resources and, if Britain resists the temptation to use them for enlarging her consumption, they release other resources for British capital investment, either here or abroad.

In cotton, for example, the point of Monday's Anglo-Egyptian agreement to enlarge Britain's share of Egyptian cotton is to save dollars. But since this would balance the trade between Britain and Egypt, the large sums of money released to Egypt under that agreement might have to come from Britain's reserves.

If the Marshall aid brings more American cotton instead, some of these released to Egypt could come from the favourable balance of trade which Britain would then have against Egypt.

WAR DEBT REPAYMENTS  
These are the repayments of the war debt (the sterling balance) to countries like India and Egypt which Britain feels she must save from hardship and famine; and Britain's capital exports to areas like Africa and Australia, to rebuild Britain's overseas assets which were sacrificed for the war effort.

The Marshall aid, if properly used, would give Britain the wherewithal to make these repayments and overseas investments.

At present she is making them at the expense of her reserve. The intention of both the British and the United States Governments is to use the Marshall aid wholly for capital purposes, here and abroad, so as eventually to make Britain independent of American or any other aid.

Washington intends to stipulate this by earmarking the sterling derived from the sale of Marshall aid goods for approved capital purposes. But Britain intends to do it for her own sake, whether or not Washington stipulates it.—Reuter.

## Indonesia Declines

Batavia, Jan. 7.—The Indonesian Republic declined to accept immediately the invitation of Dutch-controlled areas of Indonesia to join a United States of Indonesia.

A government statement said the Republic will "communicate its decision in due time."—Associated Press.

## Bullitt Sees Ogre Of Red Might In Pacific

New York, Jan. 7.—Former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow William C. Bullitt today contended that failure to support the Chiang government now would result in a Communist China and Japan, "and the American people in the end would face an attack by the combined forces of Russia, China and Japan."

He was supported on the radio programme, "American Town Meeting of the Air," by Representative Walter H. Judd, who added that only a China free of Communist domination would be "able to better conditions which admittedly are bad."

"Our best chance of preventing a World War Three is to make sure, if we can, that Russia does not get control over the Chinese," Judd said.

Mr Bullitt said the Administration suppressed the Wedemeyer report on China because it contained personal opinions on the world political situation and that government.

Bullitt was opposed by Owen Lattimore, director of the International Relations School at the Johns Hopkins University and magazine editor Richard Lauterbach, who united in denouncing the Chinese Nationalist Government as reactionary, corrupt and wasteful.

"Our relations with Russia cannot be settled in China," Mr Lattimore said. "The present Chinese Government is the most inefficient and expensive instrument we could possibly use to stop Russia."

Mr Lauterbach said: "Let's not pour any more millions into the Chinese Government until the sewer is drained, cleaned and made ready for constructive repairs."—United Press.

The proposals were sponsored jointly by the United States and British Governments.

General Sir Brian Robertson, Governor of the British zone, who represented the British Government, said the joint statement represented only a "proposal and was not to be an imposed decision."

The proposals, as announced by General Clay, were:

1. The size of the bi-zonal Economic Council should be doubled from its present 52 members to 104, new members being appointed as before by political parties according to the votes polled.

2. A Legislative Chamber should be formed to supplement the Economic Council. This House would consist of 18 members—two drawn from each of the eight Länder in the combined zones. Members of this House would be selected by the Land Government and the ultimate powers of this Chamber were to be discussed by the German Land Ministers and Minister, Presidents.

## Cabinet Committee

3. An Executive Committee should be formed which would function on a scale comparable to a Cabinet.

The Chairman of this Executive Committee would be selected by the Economic Council. He would have authority to select six men to serve as Ministry heads in finance, food and agriculture, economics, communications, civil service and transport.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, who would be the highest German administrator and authority, would also be assisted by deputies who must be senior civil servants well qualified to deal with the various departments.

4. A High Court should be established in the combined zones to serve as the final referee on all disputes between the Länder (states) and the bi-zonal agencies.

The Court would also rule on disputes between the Economic Council and individuals or corporations.

## Issue Of Currency

5. A Bank should be established for the combined zones, which would be controlled by the Military Governors and owned by the land banks.

This would have the right to issue currency, to issue and control credit instruments and act as an accounting agency for the German Import-export funds.

General Clay said that while the Bank would possess the authority to issue currency, it did not follow that it would necessarily use this prerogative as soon as it was organised.

The British and United States Commanders were reported to have told the conference that, despite the proposal to establish the Bank, they would continue to "make every effort to get an agreement at a four-power level on the currency question, and until that time, they would do nothing."

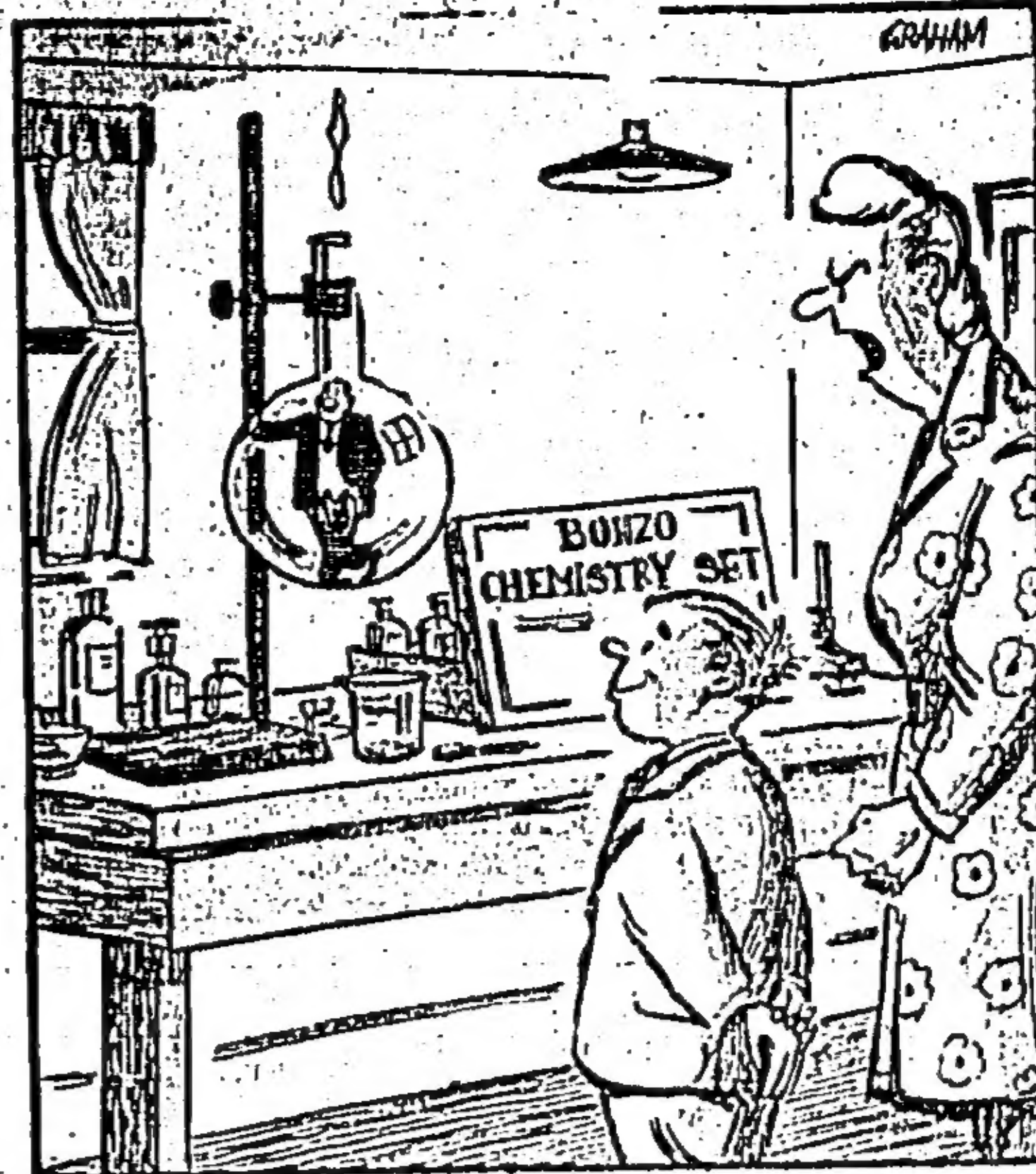
6. The Economic Council would take over the economic branches and functions now under the control of the Land Military Governments.

Before the conference opened, General Clay and General Robertson conferred in the building in which the talks took place.—Reuter.

## Borstal Girls Gain Brief Freedom

London, Jan. 7.—A Holloway Prison officer was last night overpowered by 11 Borstal girls, gagged and tied to a chair while the girls escaped with stolen keys. They were recaptured three hours later after one girl had given the alarm.

The 11 girls are awaiting allocation to Borstal institutions.—Reuter.



## Russia Remains Dumb On Captured Japanese Arms

Tokyo, Jan. 7.—Russia today refused to give the Allied Council for Japan any information on the disposition of Japanese arms in Manchuria which the Kwantung Army surrendered to the Soviet forces at the end of the war and which now is reported to be in the hands of the Chinese Communists.

## EGYPT WILL HELP ARABS TO VICTORY

Cairo, Jan. 8.—The new Foreign Minister, Ahmed Khushba, today reaffirmed Egypt's determination "to extend a helping hand to the Arabs in Palestine until they obtain victory."

In an exclusive interview, he also said that Egypt would not line up with either the United States or Russia, both of whom voted for partition, but would keep the door open to "any bloc" which would work sincerely to attain peace and international security.

Khushba said the Egyptian Government greatly regrets the East-West division which placed Europe in two contending camps, and sincerely hopes statesmen would succeed in remedying the situation so as to re-establish a calm atmosphere in international relations and thus ensure the co-operation of all nations in the maintenance of security and the welfare of the world.

He said Egypt, which accepted the United Nations Charter as a basis of international relations, is particularly anxious to realise the lofty principles on which the United Nations is built.—United Press.

## BRITAIN'S \$ DEFICIT

(Continued from Page 1)

the third quarter of 1947 were any guide, the position was not very encouraging.

British exports to North America, for instance, were worth £21,500,000 in the second quarter and £24,000,000 in the third—a very small increase compared with the rise in total exports.

The percentage of exports to North America to Britain's total exports dropped from 8.11 per cent to 7.9 per cent.

Britain's total import figures for 1947 were probably about £1,600 million, and exports about £1,140 million, giving an overall visible current trade deficit of about £460,000,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's chief disclosure was that the drain on the gold and dollar reserves in December fell below \$45 million a week, less than half the rate after the suspension of convertibility in late August, when for four weeks the drain averaged \$90,000,000 a week.

Previously, he had disclosed that it fell to \$65,000,000 a week in the ensuing four weeks up to October 10 and to below \$55,000,000 a week thereafter.

Sir Stafford said that since Britain could not afford even this reduced drain, Britain and all sterling countries were taking steps to reduce it further.

## ACCURATE FORECAST

His forecast that Britain's gold reserves at the end of the year would amount to about £500,000,000 proved "very accurate," he said.

In addition, there were, as forecast, £75,000,000 of undrawn United States credit and £70,000,000 undrawn Canadian credit.

Of the Marshall Plan, Sir Stafford said that it was obvious that Britain would be in a grave position as regards dollar unless aid was forthcoming. She would not be able to get through without further cuts in imports of food and raw materials.

Certainly she would not be able to export coal and other essential goods to Western Europe except in return for imports judged essential by the most rigorous standard.

"Without assistance as far as the dollar shortage is concerned, we could not play our part in European recovery."—Reuter.

The American member of the four-power body, Mr William J. Sebald, sought to get information from the Russian acting member of the Council, Maj-Gen A. P. Kisenko, who accused the Americans of withholding information about the demilitarisation of the Japanese home islands and with trying to prevent the Council from functioning.

The Russian said Americans were wrong in failing to place on the agenda items which he requested in an effort to get information about Japanese demilitarisation and disarmament.

The American representative said the Russians already had all the information. He then reminded the Russian representative that no information has yet been made available on the former Japanese Kwantung Army which surrendered all its equipment to the Russians in Manchuria.

Maj-Gen Kisenko told Mr Sebald that the Americans were seeking information with regard to territory which is not within the purview of the Allied Council of Japan.

Mr Sebald: "I would like to ask one question. Does the acting Soviet member deny that the Kwantung Army was part of the Japanese Army?"

Gen. Kisenko: "I must repeat what I already have said, sir, that this question has no bearing upon the problem of demilitarisation and disarmament of Japan Proper."—United Press.

## Japan's Future Shipping

Tokyo, Jan. 7.—The future of Japan's merchant fleet will depend on the terms of the peace treaty, but if the recommendations made by Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters officials here are followed there will be no limit placed on the tonnage Japan may build providing the ships are not designed by shape or speed for military use, United Press learned today.

By inference the Far Eastern Commission set Japan's merchant fleet tonnage after reparations at 3,000,000 gross tons by allowing her a capacity to repair that much shipping tonnage. Theoretically, of course, even under those conditions Japan might build more ships and have them repaired in other countries.

Actually with shortages of steel, coal and other raw materials Japan would be years in building up 3,000,000-ton fleet.

The principal objections to Japan having a large merchant fleet are expected to come from the Soviet Union, China and, to a lesser extent, from the British Commonwealth nations.

## Small Tonnage Fleet

One school of thought in Tokyo holds that some of these objections could be overcome if stipulations were made that all vessels constructed for Japanese use—apart from those built by Japan—be operated by Japan, be under 5,000 gross tons and limited to a speed of 15 knots or under.

Advocates of unlimited small tonnage fleet point out that most of Japan's trade in the immediate future will be confined to the Far East, and for such purposes 5,000-ton cargo vessels are adequate as well as economical to build and operate.

Japan at present has a fleet of merchant vessels, exclusive of the fishing fleet, approximating 530,000 gross tons or about one-quarter the pre-war merchant tonnage. Included in the merchant fleet of tankers, transports, passenger ferries, inter-coastal craft and cargo ships are 59 newly completed SCAP authorised steel vessels and 171 wooden vessels of more than 100 tons.

The fleet also includes 10 power vessels aggregating 50,000 tons which are the sole insurable units meeting the specifications of international underwriters.—United Press.

## Britain's Concern For Kashmir Settlement

London, Jan. 7.—The British Government will play its full part with the other members of the Security Council of the United Nations in seeking the best method of ending the Kashmir hostilities at the earliest possible moment, it was learned authoritatively today.

## 15 KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

Savannah, Georgia, Jan. 7.—A Dakota passenger plane crashed near here today, killing 15 persons and injuring nine others.

The plane, a twin-engined Coastal Airlines machine, was reported to be carrying 25 Puerto Rican passengers and a crew of two, crashed in a marsh on the Savannah River, 15 kilometres southeast from here.

Later reports said that 16 persons, including the pilot, were killed and 10 injured. The co-pilot was among the injured.

The plane was said to have gone out of control at about 3,000 feet and exploded after crashing.

The survivors were thrown clear of the wreckage, while it was reported that the dead were burned beyond recognition.—Reuter.

## Malaya Swamped

Singapore, Jan. 8.—Heavy rains have drenched lower Malaya for nine days and washed out rail traffic between Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, the Malayan Union capital.

Landslides were reported to have caused heavy damage in Johore State, where the downpour continued. Roads in the State were flooded to the depth of three feet. At least one highway bridge was washed out.—Associated Press.

## OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close 30 minutes before 10 a.m. registered and parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8

Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 3.30 p.m.

Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Peking, 3.30 p.m.

Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Kweichow, 3.30 p.m.

Closing Times by Sea & Train

Holloway (Sea) 1 p.m.

Manila (Sea) 1 p.m.

Canton (Train) 2 p.m.

Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 3 p.m.

Straits (Sea) 3 p.m.

Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Peking, 3.30 p.m.

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There was satisfaction in London political quarters at the news that the President of the Security Council, after yesterday's first meeting of the Council on the subject, had sent telegrams to the Indian and Pakistani Foreign Ministers urging that no action be taken by their respective governments which would be calculated to prejudice a settlement.

It is felt here that forbearance by the two new Dominions, pending full consideration of the issue by the Security Council, is vital to the prospect of a solution.

The gravity of the situation is fully appreciated by the British Government and by the British people.

At one period, it had been hoped that the Kashmir issue, as in matters concerning the division of assets and liabilities following the transfer of power, India and Pakistan mutually might have discovered a settlement.

Constant Exchanges  
As this has not been possible, no one welcomes more than the British Government the reference to the Security Council.

There is some speculation here as to the contribution which the British delegation may be prepared to make, but no authoritative information is at present available.

There are, however, constant exchanges by telegram between the United Kingdom Government and Sir Alexander Cadogan, Britain's permanent representative at the United Nations.

The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr Noel Baker, will arrive in New York tomorrow at the head of the British delegation, and one of his first tasks will be to contact Sir Alexander and go over the whole ground with him.

It is recognised in Britain that the Kashmir case should be investigated by the Security Council with the utmost expedition.

Delay's Advantage  
At the same time, it seems eminently reasonable that detailed discussions should be postponed until the Government of India has completed its full delegation and until Sir Mohammad Zafarullah Khan, Pakistan's Foreign Secretary, is able to reach New York.

This period between now and the resumption of the talks next week may permit some profitable digestion of the circumstances by all concerned, and if the Security Council is able to get down to business without further preamble, the present short delay may even have been an advantage.

It was reported from New Delhi tonight the Indian case before the Council will be presented by the Indian Minister Without Portfolio, Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, who was a former Premier of Kashmir before the transfer of power.—Reuter.

## They Answered the Call

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Hon. Treasurers  
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews  
Mercantile Bank Bldg.

## NOTICE

## HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of members of the Hongkong Automobile Association will be held in the Board Room, Morning Post Building, on Monday, January 19, 1948, at 5.30 p.m. to discuss the question of Reorganising the Association.

All members are earnestly requested to attend.

## NOTICE

## TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisers are requested to note that not less than 24 hours notice prior to the day of publication should be given for all commercial display advertisements, change of copy etc. Notices and Classified Advertisements will be accepted up till 4.30 p.m. for the following day.

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